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From the NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

THE EXAMINATION.

NUMBER V.

IN the rage for change, or under the stimulus of a deep-rooted animosity against the former administrations, or for the sake of gaining popular favor by a profuse display of extraordinary zeal for œconomy, even our judiciary system has not passed unassailed. The attack here is not open as that on the revenue; but when we are told that the states individually have "*principal* care of our persons, property and our reputation; constituting the great field of human concerns; and that therefore *we may well doubt whether our organization is not too complicated, too expensive*; whether offices and officers have not been multiplied unnecessarily and sometimes injuriously to the service they were meant to promote;" when afterwards it is observed that "the Judiciary System will of *course* present itself to the contemplation of Congress;" and when it appears that pains had been taken to form and communicate a numerical list of all the causes decided since the first establishment of the courts, in order that Congress may be able to judge of the proportion which the institution bears to the business; with all these indications it is not to be misunderstood that the intention was unequivocally to recommend *essential* alterations in the system.

No bad thermometer of the capacity of our Chief Magistrate for government is furnished by the rule which he offers for judging of the utility of the Federal Courts; namely, the exact *number* of causes which have been by them decided. There is hardly any stronger symptom of a pigmy mind, than a propensity to allow greater weight to *secondary* than to *primary* considerations.

It ought at least to have been adverted to, that if this circumstance were a perfect criterion it is yet too early to apply it, especially to the courts recently erected: And it might have merited reflection, that it would have been prudent to wait for a more advanced period of the Presidential term, to ascertain what influence the great change which has lately happened in our *public functionaries* may have on the confidence, which in many parts of the Union has heretofore been reposed in the State courts, so as to prevent a preference of those of the United States.

But to enable us, duly to appreciate the wisdom of the projected innovation, it is necessary to review the objects which were designed to be accomplished by the arrangement of the Judiciary power as it is seen in the constitution and to examine the organization which has been adopted to give effect to those objects.

It is well know to all who were acquainted with the situation of our public affairs when the constitution was framed, and it is to be inferred from the provisions of the instrument itself, that the objects contemplated, were, 1st. To provide a faithful and efficient organ for carrying into execution the laws of the United States, which otherwise would be a *dead letter*. 2d. To secure the fair interpretation and execution of our treaties with foreign nations. 3d. To maintain harmony between the individual states; not only by an independent and impartial mode of determining controversies between them, but by frustrating the effects of partial laws in any one, injurious to the rights of the citizens of another. 4th. To guard generally against the invasions of property and right by fraudulent and oppressive laws of particular states enforced by their own tribunals. 5th. To guard the rights and conciliate the confidence of foreigners, by giving them the option of tribunals created by and responsible to the general government; which having the immediate charge of our external relations, including the care of our national peace, might be expected to be more tenacious of such an administration of justice as would leave to the citizens of other countries no real cause of complaint. 6th. To protect reciprocally the right and inspire mutually the confidence of the citizens of different states in their intercourse with each other, by enabling them to resort to Tribunals so constituted as to be essentially free from local bias or partiality. 7th. To give the citizens of each state a fair chance of impartial justice thro' the medium of those Tribunals, in cases in which the titles to property might depend on the conflicting grants of different states.—These were the immensely important objects to be attained by the institution of an adequate Judiciary power in the government of the United States. Nor did its institution depend upon mere speculative opinion, tho' indeed even that would be sufficient to indicate the expediency of the measure; but experience had actually in a variety of ways demonstrated its necessity.

The treaties of the United States had been infracted by state laws, put in execution by state judicatories. The rights of property had been invaded by the same means, in numerous instances, as well with respect to foreigners as to citizens; as well between citizens of different states, as between citizens of the same state. There were many cases in which lands were held or claimed under adverse grants of different states, having rival pretentions; and in respect to which the local tribunals, even if not fettered by the laws, could hardly be expected to be impartial. In several of the states the courts were so constituted as not to afford sufficient assurance of a pure, enlightened and independent administration of justice; an evil which in some of them still continues. From these different sources serious mischiefs had been felt. The interest of the United States in their foreign concerns, had suffered; their reputation had been tarnished; their peace endangered; their mutual harmony had been disturbed or menaced; creditors had been ruined or in a very extensive degree much injured; confidence in pecuniary transactions had been distroyed, and the springs of industry had been proportionably relaxed. To these circumstances, as much, perhaps, as to any other, that accompanied a defective social organization, are we to attribute that miserable and prostrate situation of our affairs, which immediately before the establishment of our present National Constitution, filled every intelligent lover of his country with affliction and mortification. To the institution of a competent judiciary, little less than to any one provision in that constitution, is to be ascribed the rapid and salutary renovation of our affairs which succeeded.

The enumeration* of the component parts of the Judicial power, in the constitution, has an evident eye to the several objects which have been stated: And considering their vast magnitude, no sound politician will doubt that the principal question, with the administration, ought to be, how to give the greatest efficacy to this essential part of the system; in comparison with which the more or less of expence, must be a matter of trival moment. The difference, of expence between an enlarged and a contracted plan, may be deemed an atom in the great scale of national expenditure. The fulfilment of the important ends of this part of our constitutional plan, though but a small degree of additional energy, facility, or convenience, must infinitely overbalance the consideration of such difference of expence.

The number of causes which have been tried in these courts, already intimated, can furnish but a very imperfect test by which to decide upon the utility or necessity. Their existence alone has a powerful and salutary effect. The liberty to use them, even where it is not often exercised, inspires confidence in the intercourse of business. They are viewed as beneficent guardians whose protection may be claimed when necessary. They induce caution in the state courts, and promote in them, a more attentive, if not a more able administration of justice. Though in some districts of the union the federal courts are seldom resorted to, in others they are used in an extensive degree, particularly as between foreigners and citizens, and between citizens of different states.

That their organization throughout the United States ought to be uniform, will not be denied; and it is evident that it ought to be regulated by the situation of those parts in which a greater degree of employment denotes the courts to be most necessary: Of consequence, if the quantity of business were at all a guide, the scenes in which there is the greatest employment for the federal courts, ought to furnish the rule of computation; it ought not to be sought for in the aggregate of business, throughout the union. In reference to this point, it is likewise material to observe that, from the manner in which the federal courts were constituted, previous to the last arrangement, *the organization* of the state courts was so much better adopted to expedition, as to afford a strong motive for giving them a preference. The establishment of circuit courts, as now modified, will vary that circumstance, and therefore attract more business; but it is evident that, it must require a course of years, fully to exemplify its operations, which cannot be seen in a few months, or in a single year. To attempt, therefore, to draw important inferences from the short experience hitherto had, is worse than puerile.

LUCIUS CRASSUS.

* "*Sec. II. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.*"

CONGRESS,
OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *January* 23.

Mr. John C. Smith, from the committee of claims made report on the petition of Wm. Kilty, Chief justice of the district of Columbia.

The commitee were of opinion that when he accepted of his appointment he knew the duties required from him and the salary; they were not therefore in favor of increasing his salary.

The house concurred with the report and leave was grared to withdraw the petition.

Mr. Robert Williams, from N. Carolina appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

The enrolled bill for the defence of our commerce in the Mediterranean was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Jackson reported a bill for the relief of Isaac Zane which was read twice, and committed to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, viz: all respecting the arrearages of the direct tax, Mr. John C. Smith in the chair.

The first section of the bill was struck out and Mr. Elmendorf proposed some amendments.

Mr. Griswold moved that the committee should rise that the bill might be referred back to a select committee, as it was difficult to settle the detail of a bill in the house. The committee rose and were discharged. The bill was recommitted to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Rutledge moved a resolution to the following effect.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the duties on brown sugar, bohea tea and coffee.

Mr. R. said there was not a hut or log house in this extensive country where these articles were not used. They might be called necessaries of life for the poor, and yet the duty on them was 50 per cent on the original cost.

The previous question was finally moved and taken by ayes and noes.

When the speaker stated "**shall the main question be now put**" there were ayes 45 noes 49.

Mr. Nicholson said it would appear from the vote just taken that those against taken the main question were opposed to referring the consideration of this subject, which was not the case with himself.

He thought the subject already referred, and in order to get clear of embarrassments in future he, moved a resolution in general terms which he hoped would prevent the necessity of moving resolutions to refer particular articles.

It was requested that it should lie for consideration.

Mr. T. Morris moved, that the secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before that house the amount of duties received on stamps in each state, specifying what portion was paid by the principal towns; laid on the table for consideration.

Mr. Dennis proposed two resolutions, one respecting the establishment of a Chancery Court in the District of Columbia; the other related to the public lots, Squares and Streets in the City of Washington, which had never yet been properly conveyed to the United States. There were also different plans of the City, he considered it important that public sanction should be given to the more correct one.

Mr. Randolph observed that in the statement of indemnities under the Treaty with France a large sum was put down for captures which were not brought into the United States and which were not condemned. Those made by the public armed vessels amounted 122,000 Dollars. He wished to know how far the commanders of the public and other vessels were authorised by their instructions in making these captures. He proposed a resolution, nearly as follows: Resolved that the Secretaries of state and the Treasury be directed to lay before this house copies of all the instructions given to every description of vessel to capture French vessels.

Dr. Eustis from the select committee appointed on the subject made a report which proposes to give four months pay to the representatives of the officers, seamen and Marines who were on board the Insurgent, and that the widows and children should have half pay for five years.

The resolutions were twice read, referred to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for Tuesday.

The house then adjourned until Monday.

TUESDAY, *January* 26.

Mr. Smith, from the committee of commerce and manufactures reported a bill for the relief of S. W. Cox and others respecting the exportation of salted provisions, committed to the committee of the whole and ordered to be printed together with the report of the committee.

Mr. Heister presented petitions from hatters in Washington and Frederick county in Maryland.

Mr. Slater presented a similar petition from the hatters in George-Town. Both referred to committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Sprigg from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill for the government of the Territory of Columbia.

The bill proposes to establish a legislature to be composed of a house of representatives, to consist for the present of 25 members, 7 to be chosen by that part of the county of Washington lying on the East of Rock creek, 7 from that part of said county west of Rock Creek, and 11 by the county of Alexandria. The numbers to vary according to the population of the Territory. There is to be a governor to be appointed by the president, by and with advice and consent of the senate. A census to be made every four years. The legislature to be paid out of the treasury of the territory. The salary of the governor to be paid out of the treasury of the United States. The judges to hold their offices during life unless removed by the President on the application of two successive legislatures. The qualification of voters to be—a male white person a citizen of the United States

and a resident one year in the territory and having paid a tax. The bill was referred to the committee of the whole, made the order of the day for Tuesday and to be printed.

Mr. Brent presented a memorial and remonstrance signed by a number of inhabitants of Alexandria against having a legislature and governor for this territory. Referred as the bill and, to be printed.

Mr. Giles presented a petition from the proprietors of coal pits, praying a duty may be laid on imported coal. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Fearing presented a petition respecting lands in the N. W. Territory, praying an extension of the time for complying with the law of last session.

The bill on the subject of foreign coin, was read a third time, and passed. The house then went into committee, on the act passed by the legislature of the N. W. Territory, for altering the boundary lines of the three states, laid out on the Ohio, by ordinance of congress of 1787.

Mr. Fearing proposed the following resolution. Resolved that the congress of the United States can with the consent of the legislature of the Territory N. W. of the Ohio, alter the boundaries of the states to be established in said Territory. Mr. F. wished the constitutionality of the measure to be decided. If the house should be of opinion that it was unconstitutional there would be an end to the application.

Mr. Davis hoped the resolution would be rejected, in that case he would offer one as to the expediency of the measure.

Mr. Giles opposed the resolution, he thought congress had not the right to pass a law similar to the one sent from the legislature of the N. W. Territory. Mr. G. gave his reasons at length on the subject. Mr. Fearing and Mr. Mason spoke on the subject, it was then moved for the committee to rise, to give members an opportunity of examining the map of that country, and the manner in which it was proposed to alter the lines. The committee rose and had leave to sit again.

The bill for the relief of Samuel Dexter was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time tomorrow.

Mr. Mitchel reported a bill revising and amending the laws respecting naturalization Made the order for Monday.

Mr. S. Smith moved the order of the day on the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, on the petition of T. K. Jones of Boston. The report proposed to allow drawback on ten pipes of Malaga wine re-exported. After considerable debate, the committee of the whole disagreed, to the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, rose and reported their disagreement to the house. It was moved to take it up in the house, but an adjournment was carried before a decision took place.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 27.

A bill, for the relief of Philip Sloan, was read twice and made the order for to-morrow.

Mr. J. C. Smith, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of John Carr, which adopted the report of a committee of claims, made at a former session, and that the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted. On motion for taking it up Mr. D Heister, and Mr. Nicholson opposed it. It was referred to the committee of the whole and made the order for to-morrow, to be printed.

The bill to provide for the payment of the expences of Samuel Dexter, which have or may occur in consequence of the suit commenced by Joseph Hodgson, was read a third time. Some debate took place. Mess. Allston and Smilie opposed the bill. Messrs Griswold and Bayard supported the propriety of it. As it was only to provide for paying Mr. Dexter's expences, in defending a suit which arose in consequence of an official article as Secretary at War. Mr. Giles wished further time to consider the subject and it was postponed until Monday.

The house went into committee, on the unfinished business of yesterday.

The resolution offered by Mr. Fearing occasioned a long debate, it was opposed by Messrs Davis Giles and Bayard, and advocated by Messrs. Fearing and Griswold. The resolution was not carried,

Mr. Giles then moved a resolution:

Resolved, that the act of the legislature of the Territory North West of the Ohio, for altering the lines of states as heretofore established, ought not to be agreed to by this house which after some debate was agreed to.

The committee rose and it was taken up in the house where the question was taken by ayes and nays, ayes, 81 nays, 5.

A message was received from the President of the United States, containing an account of the Indian trading houses and recommending an extention of the plan, and that some measures should be taken, to prevent spirituous liquors from being sent among

Also recommending the substitution of military executions, instead of hanging, when Indians committed murders on the whites, as they are particularly opposed to the latter mode of putting to death, it makes them more averse to deliver up criminals.

FRIDAY, *January* 29.

Mr. John C. Smith, presented a report from the committee of claims on the petitions from the assistants of the marshal in Connecticut, in taking the late census, which was unfavourable to granting them any additional compensation. The consideration of the report was postponed until Monday.

Also a report on two petitions praying a remission of duties paid on stills which were afterwards destroyed by fire, unfavourable to the prayer of the petitioners, the house concurred.

The engrossed bill for the relief of a late collector in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, was read a third time and passed.—Also a bill respecting Lieut. Sterret, &c.

A bill providing for the payment of drawback on goods re-exported to New-Orleans, was read a third time, and on motion of Mr. Griswold was recommitted to a select committee to make the phraseology more definite.

Mr. Dennis presented a petition of Alexander Roxborough, praying for the renewal of a final settlement certificate that was destroyed, referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Nicholson offered the following: Resolved, that provision ought to be made by law for the payments of such loan office or final settlement certificates as were lost or destroyed, and application for payment or renewal of which was made prior to June, 1799.

Mr. Nicholson moved to refer it to the committee of the whole and make it the order of the day for Friday next, that gentlemen might have an opportunity of examining the subject.

Mr. Griswold hoped gentlemen would be very cautious how they stirred this subject. he was opposed to its going to the committee of the whole, and would move a reference to the committee of claims.

It was after some debate referred to the committee of claims, and the phraseology altered so as to suit that reference.

Mr. Giles presented petitions from the N. W. Territory signed by 1200 persons. They opposed the alteration of the state lines, and prayed an alteration in their government so far as it gives the governor an unqualified negative on laws, or the appointment of officers.

Mr. Giles called up the resolution he laid on the table yesterday relative to granting the people of that territory, a state government, it was agreed to, and referred to a committee of seven. The petitions were referred to this committee.

Mr. Alston, observed that the law for augmenting the salaries of heads of departments would expire the 4th of March. He moved a resolution to direct the committee of revisal and unfinished business to enquire into the expediency of continuing in force the whole or any part of that act.

After some debate as to the propriety of referring the resolution to that committee, it was moved to refer it to the committee of ways and means, as that committee originally reported the law referred to. This motion was lost 39 to 35, and the resolution was referred to the committee of revisal and unfinished business.

Mr. Jones presented a petition from Geo. Hembold, jun. praying that law may pass to secure to artists the right to portraits and engravings, under like penalties as copy right to books and maps are secured. Referred to a committee of three consisting of Messrs. Jones, Cutler and Mtchell.

Mr. Giles laid on the table a resolution to the following effect: Resolved, That so much of the acts concerning the mint and coins as relate to the mint ought to be abolished.

THURSDAY, *Febry* 4.

An engrossed bill, for the relief of Lyon Lehman, was read a third time, and passed.

A remonstrance from sundry inhabitants of George town, praying, that congress will not pass the bill for establising the government of the territory of Combia, now before the House of representatives. Referred.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the navy, enclosing copies of the sailing orders given to the commanders of the frigate Insurgent, and brigantine Pickering.

The secretary states that no information has been received of the fate of these vessels. from which it is inferred that they were lost in an equinoctial gale.

FRIDAY, *Febry* 5.

The house went into committee of the whole, on the bill for the relief of Isaac Zane, when, after consider the same, the committee rose, and asked leave to sit again.

Leave refused—and the bill recommitted to the select committee who brought in the bill.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Perkins for the remainder of the session.

Mr. RANDOLPH presented a bill making certain partial appropriations for 1802—read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. SMILIE moved the appointment of a committee, to enquire into the propriety of providing by law for securing to the United States, the property of public officers indebted to them, and for the eventual release of such persons from imprisonment. Ordered to lie on the the table.

The House went into committee of the whole, on the report of a select committee on the bill, allowing a drawback on goods exported to New-Orleans, &c. who reported their concurrence therein.

The House concurred in the report of the committee of the whole, and ordered the Bill to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

Mr. GILES moved, that the committee appointed on a message of the President, respecting the debts due by the city of Washington to Maryland be instructed to enquire into the expediency of discontinuing the offices of the commissioners of said city; to report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) *January* 19.

On the 7th instant the Governor of Cuba gave notice by proclamation, that all foreigners who are not authorised to reside in that island in conformity to the laws, shall depart from it in one month from that day, those who do not will be treated with the accustomed severity. Those who have accounts unsettled for the introduction of provisions and other articles during the war, in neutral vessels, are to be allowed two months to settle them, reckoning from the 11th of December, which he says is sufficient time to bring them to a conclusion.

NEW-YORK, *February* 2.

Notwitstanding the apparent tranquility of St. Domingo, well authenticated advices from that colony assure us, that great preparations are carrying on in the southern part of the island, for making a vigorous resistance to the French troops, who are daily expected there. Fortifications are erecting, and a considerable quantity of provisions is collected. At the same time it is the prevailing opinion, that if the terms offered are not unfriendly to Toussaint's system of equal liberty, they will be peaceably accepted.—On this subject the general observes the most rigid policy; never disclosing his real sentiments to any one. The opinions therefore, which are abroad respecting what may be the consequences of the expedition against St. Domingo, are founded only on conjecture."

Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig Rising States, Capt. Wickham, in 22 days from St. Domingo. Captain Wickham informs us, that Toussaint arrived at the Cape on the 3d of January, escorted by 400 horse and foot soldiers, who made a splendid appearance. On his arrival at the gates of the city, he was met by our consul and a numerous assemblage of white gentlemen.—Toussaint, Capt. Wickham states, is a brilliant officer; indefatigable in action; cautious in his proceeding; and is not, as stated in the account of his death, careless and negligant. Respecting his safety, he is under no apprehensions. He keeps a personal guard, however, correspondent with the perilous situation of the island, and the state of the public mind. Captain Wickham adds that Toussaint had an interview with the American consul, in which he stated that, in case of an attack on the island, he calculated in some measure, on obtaining provisions from America. He has under his command a numerous army, well disciplined, and determined to refuse every overture for peace derogatory to the views of their chieftain, of the freedom and independence of the island.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 8.

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house at Havre, to their correspondent in this city, dated December 10, 1801.

"It is with pleasure we inform you, that the intercourse between France and Louisiana is on the point of becoming very frequent by the exchange which is about to be (if not already) made between the French and Spanish government. The Spanish part of St. Domingo, ceded by the treaty of peace to France, is to be restored to Spain in lieu of Louisiana, which is to be put in possession of the French. Vessels are already prepared to sail for New-Orleans."

A resolution passed the house of representatives of this state, on Friday last, instructing the Senators representing the state of Pennsylvania, in the Senate of the United States, to use their utmost endeavors to procure a repeal of the Judiciary law.

HIGH-WAY MURDER!

We are concerned to notice a species of robbery and murder which has but seldom occurred in this country. Early last night, in Market street, between the centre and the house and the Schuylkill, a waggon in which were two men and a boy from Chester county, proceeding with marketing to this city, was stopped by three footpads, armed with pistols. With a threat of blowing out their brains, they demanded the farmers to deliver their money.—While one was in the act of delivering (to the amount of between 4 or 5 shillings) the other undertook to expostulate with the robbers, and observed it was a pity to rob them, who were but poor men, like themselves—He was instantly shot through the breast by one of the bloody villains—They immediately fled leaving their course, to the northern extremity of the city.

The deceased was a man honest and industrious, and has left behind him a wife and four children.

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) *February* 5.

We congratulate our fellow citizens who are engaged in the exportation of produce (by way of the Missisippi) on the establishment of an Insurance Company, that has taken place in Lexington; a fund of 20,000 dollars is raised—officers, &c. appointed, and the company now ready to insure any number of boats.—The many and severe losses adventurers in trade have sustained by the loss of boats, rendered such an establishment truly desirable. Already, though our rivers have not been in navigable order more than forty days, have several boats, with valuable cargoes, been entirely lost. Persons engaged in the exportation of produce will now be enabled to secure themselves against heavy losses, by the payment of a small premium on the cargo shipped.

We hope the confidence this establishment must give to adventurers, will be a means of increasing their number, as well as doubling the quantity of produce exported, it being the only source of wealth now open to the western country.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *February* 19, 1802.

In the letter signed A. J. Dallas and J. B. M'Kean, published in our last Gazette under the Washington head, there is an error of the Press, which may be corrected by reading 'for the House of Representatives,' instead of 'from the House of Representatives.'

FROM THE LANCASTER JOURNAL.
FEBRUARY 6, 1802.

"*Rest assured that I will be solicitous in every respect to* facilitate *your deliberations, and to* expedite *the transaction of the public business.*" [Governor's Address.

A few days ago a bill passed both houses of assembly, "*declaring the holding of offices or appointments under this state, incompatible with the holding or exercising offices or appointments under the United States.*" This bill was presented to the Governor for consideration. His *excellency* on Wednesday last, sent to *both* houses the following

MESSAGE:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE read and considered the act of the general assembly, entitled "An act declaring the holding of offices or appointments under this state, incompatible with the holding or exercising offices or appointments under the United States;" I have considered and deliberated *most seriously* its operation, and do not approve of it. I have directed it to be returned to the house of representatives in which it originated, together with my objections, which are as follow, to wit:

1. Since the present constitution of Pennsylvania was established, on the second day of September, 1790, until this period, no *complaint* or application has been made by petition or otherwise, to any branch of our government, suggesting that any officer under the government of the United States, or member of Congress held an office in this state, that was supposed to have a tendency to *affect the sovereignty* or freedom thereof from which *I conclude* that the separation made by the constitution, between the government of the United States, and of this state, with respect to the administration of their respective powers, has been carried *far enough*, and is *perfectly satisfactory* to the people.

2. I cannot conceive a *reason*, for introducing such an act at this time, when the good people of this commonwealth can entertain *no apprehensions of a wish*, of the present *providential* and most *fortunate* regulation

tation in the executive and legislative departments of our national government, to impair the constitutional *sovereignty* of the individual states.

It appears to me to intimate an *unreasonable jealousy and distrust*, not only of the *virtuous and great* chief magistrate of the Union, but also of the *chief magistrate of Pennsylvania*, both chosen by the people themselves, and *known* to be unequivocally disposed to secure and promote their happiness.

3. Because a few months ago I *persuaded* a gentleman, not less distinguished for *probity* than talents, to accept the commission of recorder of the city of Philadelphia, during his good behaviour, though *then* attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, in the holding of which at the same time, I am not happy enough, to *discover any collision or incompatibility*, and therefore it must appear *very extraordinary* indeed, in ME, to co-operate in an act that declares his commission shall not only be vacated, but if he exercises the office for a time, he shall be considered as a criminal, when there has not been, nor can be even the slightest suggestion of misbehavior or incapacity.

4. There are at present in my recollection, but *two gentlemen* of this state, who have been appointed by me, that can be affected by this act; *one* has been mentioned, another member of congress, was lately appointed resident-physician at the lazaretto. What possible *evil* can arise to Pennsylvania from these appointments I do not comprehend; especially when it is considered that *these gentlemen* have been *distinguished* for patriotism, talents, and *attachment* to our *revolutionary* and republican principles. It will be very difficult to find a gentleman of the law qualified for the office of recorder of the city of Philadelphia that has not been admitted to practise in some of the courts of the United States, and *all such are excluded by this act*; nor can I perceive the danger to be apprehended for the liberties of the state, from the same person officiating as *constable*, &c. under both branches of our government.

5. I conceive the act to be not only unnecessary, and inexpedient, but in the precedent *alarming* to all persons holding offices *during good behavior*. The tenure of such commissioners ought not to *depend on every gale that blows*. The legislature cannot vacate or impair a contract solemnly made between the commonwealth and an individual. *Having even the power, will not sanction it*. Besides, as at present advised, I very much doubt its constitutionality. The *office* may be *abolished* in many cases, but the *officer* cannot be *removed* without being convicted of a misdemeanor in office, unless, where otherwise specially provided in our state constitution; and I cannot, from a *confidence* in the legal knowledge, integrity and fortitude of my former brethren in the supreme court, risque my character in a judicial decision on this question, when I do not foresee any advantage to be derived to my country from a possibility of success. What *conscience* warns me not to do, I must avoid, however anxious to gratify a legislature, by me so much respected and esteemed.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

Lancaster, February 3, 1802.

FROM THE BALANCE.

THE PARSON'S WIG.

ABOUT a century ago, Parson M——, of the town of ——, (New-England) bought him a wig at Boston, and, returning home, wore it the next Sabbath, at church.

The sight of this strange phenomenon excited very unpleasant sensations in the minds of a large part of the congregation; insomuch that, with staring and wriggling and scowling and frowning and whispering, but very little notice was taken of the parson's sermon. The next day, the aggrieved party repaired to the dwelling house of parson M——, to state their grievance and demand redress. Now the burden of their complaint appears to have been, that he should wear a wig of the *Boston cut*, adjusted and finished in high taste. The parson, being a mild, milky kind of man, (as all parish parsons should be) brought forth his wig and bade them fashion it to their own liking. Whereupon they formed a circle, composed of all ages, grades and genders, and taking a pair of scissars, they cropped off one lock of the wig, and then another and another, till at length, all declared it might be lawfully worn upon a christian's head,—excepting one single dissentient, who started a new objection by alledging, that wearing a wig was a violation of the decalogue, which says, "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath." The parson, who hitherto had been silent, made the following cogent reply. "Neighbours, said he, when the wig came from the barber, your objections might have been valid; but in its present state, I defy the nicest casuist to show, that it is in the likeness of heaven above, or in the earth beneath."—Hereupon the objector, after having viewed the wig with some suitable attention, candidly withdrew his objection.

Thus it will fare with the federal constitution of government. It was formed by a body of sages, with Washington at their head; and, after a long and patient deliberation, it was adjusted and finished in exact and comely proportions. But people are not willing to give it a fair trial. Innovation is the rage of the day. Indeed, there is no *Constitution-maker* in this country so famous as the Abbe Seyes; but *Constitution-cobblers* are almost as plenty as *Shoe-cobblers*, especially in Virginia.

The legislature of that state has very lately resolved to recommend it to all the states, to amend the federal Constitution, in such a manner as would essentially alter its nature, by diminishing the weight of the Senate and proportionally increasing that of the House of Representatives in Congress.

If the federal Constitution is suffered still to be clipped and new moulded, from time to time, by the rude hand and dull shears of innovators, *finally, and very soon too*, as the parson's wig, it will exhibit the likeness of nothing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

WASHINGTON, *February 10.*

Yesterday, in the senate, after considerable debate, (a sketch of which will be given tomorrow) the bill to indemnify Sam. Dexter, Esq. in the suit instituted against him by Mr. Hodgson, was carried by the casting vote of the vice-president.

In the house of representatives, after the gallery and lobby were cleared, the house were engaged in attending to a confidential message from the president. We understand the message related to Indian affairs, but we know not its import or object.

The house yesterday, besides business of a less general nature, were several hours engaged in debating on a resolution of Mr. Davis, that the internal taxes be abolished. The question before the house was, whether the resolution be taken up that day: the question was finally lost, 48 yeas and 57 nays.

NEW-YORK, *February 9.*

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The Editors of the New-York Gazette were yesterday favoured by Mr. Dupont, who came passenger in the ship Benjamin Franklin, with Paris papers to the 9th, and Bourdeaux to the 14th December. They afford but a few articles of an interesting nature.

On the 8th December, the minister of exterior relations at Paris, presented to the First Consul, Mr. Livingston, the envoy extraordinary of the United States of America to the French republic—also, Mr. Smith, late American minister at the court of Lisbon.

The papers mention, that general Massena was nominated ambassador to Constantinople, and that he would immediately depart for his place of destination.

An article from Brest mentions, that the squadron for St. Domingo, had made an attempt to sail the 30th November, but were still detained by contrary winds.

February 10.

Captain Wilson, who arrived here yesterday, in 39 days from Lisbon, informs, that just before he sailed, which was on the first of January, a British packet arrived there with the news of the signing of the Definitive Treaty between Great Britain & France.

Extract of letters, dated Paris 3d and 5th Dec. and Havre, 10th Dec.

"Gen. Le Clerc commands in chief the expedition to St. Domingo—he takes with him his family. Rochambeau, with other generals of division, are under his command—Benezech is appointed marine prefect—De Rome, sub-prefect—he was formerly commissary of the navy at Martinique—Desperoux is chief of justice. The civil administration will be organized when tranquility is restored to the island; and so much the worse will it be for those, who may be found in opposition to the arrangements of the French government, who has the best dispositions for the establishment of the islands.

"It appears, that the Spanish government is fitting out a squadron, destined to take possession of the Spanish part of St. Domingo."

It is understood to be the intention of the ruling party, in the event of the repeal of the present judiciary system, to appoint seven *new judges*; by which means they propose obtaining a majority in the judicial department of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *February 12.*

The Eliza, arrived at Portland, from Co[illegible], brings Irish papers to the 21st of December. The following are the only articles which have been extracted.

The French Tribunate ratified the American Treaty 84 votes to three.

Fleets of merchantmen have sailed from Holland for the Mediterranean, and from Bourdeaux for the West Indies and the Maritius.

Three ships of the line were to sail from Holland about the last of November, with troops, for St. Domingo, from thence to proceed to take possession of the Dutch islands which are to be restored. The British have agreed to furnish transports to convey a certain number of French troops to the West-Indies..

The Stadholder is in Germany, seeking some suitable establishment for himself and family.

About the 9th of December a severe storm was experienced in the British channel.

General Armstrong has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. His resignation was received at Albany on Thursday last.

Dewitt Clinton, Esq. it is generaly believed in Albany, will succeed general Armstrong as senator from New-York state.

LANCASTER, *February 13.*

We published in our last the singular message of the *republican* governor of Pennsylvania, in which he refused his sanction to the bill passed by the two houses, declaring the holding of offices at the same time under this state and under the United States, incompatible. On Wednesday last the governor's *veto* in this case underwent the *ordeal* of the house of representatives, when much to the honor of that body a greater respect was paid to the *voice of the people* than to that of the *governor*.

On the reconsideration of this bill the *honorable* Mr. Ferguson made some observations which we could not *understand* relative to a "retrospective" view.

Mr. *Boileau* observed, that the merits of the bill had been amply discussed in its first stages, and that members were fully impressed with its propriety before it passed. It was not his wish to enter into a discussion of the arguments embraced by the message, nor to enter into an investigation which might wound the feelings of the chief magistrate. He hoped that as gentlemen had every information on the subject they would declare their sentiments by a silent, solemn, firm and decisive vote.

The question—"shall this bill pass?" was then called for, and was determined in the affirmative. Yeas 76 Nays 4.

The nays were Messrs. Barnitz, Ferguson, Wetherill and Wilson, of Lycoming.)

N. B. Mr. Barnitz is one of governor's brigade-inspectors.

Mr. Wilson is one of the governor's "Luzerne legation."

THE SENATE

Yesterday followed the footsteps of the House of Representatives on the "*incompatible*" bill. It was carried 18 to 7.

Thus, two-thirds of both Houses having agreed, it becomes a LAW, notwithstanding the Governor's "persuasions" his "confidence" and his "very extraordinary" message.

Yesterday the Senate took up in committee of the whole the resolution for fixing the *permanent* seat of government. Philadelphia, Lancaster, Carlisle, Harrisburgh and Columbia were proposed, and negatived. The committee rose and had leave to sit again on Friday next.

Letters yesterday received in this city from Cape Francois, dated the 11th ult. say that Toussaint has declared by proclamation that he will not make any resitance against the French forces.

LET no person take an assignment of a Bond from the subscriber to James Richardson, for £. 100, payable 1st January, 1802, and assigned to Jonathan Frazier, of New-Connecticut. I have received no consideration for the same, and Frazier was duly notified by me before he purchased it, that it would not be paid, except on certain conditions.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Pittsburgh, February 12, 1802.

A single Man who can teach the French Language, and who in several respects has received a tolerable education, wishes to have a situation in a family residing in the country. He can give satisfactory information respecting his character.

A line directed to C. B. to be left at the Post Office, Pittsburgh, will be immediately attended to.

TO BE LET,

For a term of Years, not to exceed Seven.

Sixteen Acres and a Quarter of Land, situate on Grant's Hill. Apply to ROBERT SIMPSON.

Pittsburgh, February 16, 1802.

Harrisburgh, (Penn.) February 1802.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, AN

ABRIDGMENT

OF THE

Laws of the United States:

OR

A COMPLETE *DIGEST* OF ALL SUCH *ACTS* OF *CONGRESS* AS CONCERN THE *UNITED STATES* AT LARGE.

BY WILLIAM GRAYDON, *Esquire.*

SPECIMEN OF THE PLAN.

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS.

Form of &c. to support the Constitution 1
To be taken by Members of Congress 2
——— *State Officers* 3
——— *all Officers of the U. States* 4
——— *of Office, to be taken, &c.* 5
——— *Witnesses, by whom administered* 6
Penalty on Swearing falsely 7

Act of June 1, 1789. (Vol. I. 25.)

1. Sect. I. The oath or affirmation required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, shall be be administered in the form following, to wit, &c. &c. [*Pursuing the section word for word.*]

2. Sect. II. At the first session of Congress after every general election of representatives, the oath or affirmation aforesaid, shall be administered, &c. &c.

3. Sect. III. The members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the several states, &c. &c.

4. Sect. IV. All officers appointed, or hereafter to be appointed under the authority of the United States, shall before they act in their respective offices, take, &c &c.

5. Sect. V. The secretary of the senate, and the clerk of the house of representatives, for the time being, shall at the time of taking the oath or affirmation aforesaid, each take, &c.

Act of May 3, 1798. (Vol. IV. 102.)

6 Sect. I. The president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, a chairman of a committee of the whole, or a chairman of a select committee of either house, shall be empowered to administer oaths, &c. &c.

7. Sect. II. If any person shall wilfully, absolutely and falsely swear or affirm, touching any matter or thing material to the point in question, whereto he or she shall be thus examined, every person so offending, &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work shall commence with the laws passed at the first session of Congress, held after the adoption of the federal constitution, and end with those that may be enacted at the present session.
2. The whole will be comprized in one large octavo volume of at least six hundred pages, & perhaps considerably more: it being impossible, till after the present session of Congress, to pronounce with accuracy.
3. It shall be printed on good paper and type and well bound, at FOUR DOLLARS No money will be required till the work is completed, of which notice will be given.—N. B. It is at present in considerable forwardness.
4. The Constitution of the United States, shall be prefixed, & an Appendix added, containing all existing Treaties, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Rules and Articles for the government of the Army, and the Ordinance for the government of the Territory North-West of the Ohio.
5. Lists shall be given of the titles of all the laws under the several heads of "Abridged"—"Repealed,"—"Expired or obsolete,"—and "Private or local."

Likewise, Tables of the rates of Duties, Post Roads, & times of holding Courts throughout the United States.

The convenience of our book instead of six, the difference of the price (being only *one-third* the rate of other editions) and the superior advantage of having all the laws upon each particular subject, classed together, and brought into one view, must appear striking and important; particularly as this work will be more within the reach of every one, and will comprise whatever his duty or interest requires him to know of the "supreme law of the land."

WILLIAM GRAYDON, *Editor.*
JOHN WYETH, *Publisher.*

☞ *Subscriptions will be received by* ZADOK CRAMER, *Bookseller and Stationer, and by* JOHN SCULL, *Printer, Pittsburgh.*

ISAAC GREGG,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street, a fresh supply of

NEW GOODS,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, among which are, a well chosen assortment of the best London Superfine BROADCLOTHS, SECOND CLOTHS, &c. also, CHINTZES, and CALICOES of the most handsome and newest figures, which he will dispose of at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, 18th November, 1801.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Beeswax, Peltries, Country Linnen, &c.

WILLIAM STEELE.

Has just received and opened at his Store, a handsome assortment of

Merchandize,

which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

N. B. His Books up to the first first of January, 1802, will be put into the hands of John Wilkins, Esquire on the tenth day of February next, to be prosecuted on according to law.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1801.

THE subscriber, on the 5th day of December last, entrusted a certain Samuel Pool, with the following Articles, to wit: Two Kegs, two Trunks, and one Box; one of the Trunks is marked T. W. the others W. N. which articles the said Pool put on board his waggon, and engaged to deliver them to Stephen Lowrey in the Forks of Yough; but as they have not been delivered, I hereby request said Pool to deliver them without further delay, and any information respecting said articles or of said Pool, will be thankfully received, which may be communicated by letter addressed to the subscriber, to the care of Jacob Bowman, Esq. Postmaster, Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM D. NOBLE.

Redstone, January 12, 1802.

A STRAY HORSE

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, living near Middletown, on the Ohio river, twelve miles from Pittsburgh, on the 26th of November last, he is a bright bay, about 14 hands high, 4 years old next spring, both hind feet white, some saddle marks, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ADAM PATTERSON.

February 8, 1802.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living two miles above Georgetown, on the 23th of December last, a bay MARE, 4 years old, shod all round, no brand or saddle mark, about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES WATSON.

February 5, 1802.

WILL BE SOLD,

BY Public Vendue, at 12 o'clock on *Tuesday* the 2d of *March*, the FRAME BUILDINGS at present occupied by William Gazzam and William Barret, in Market street. There are two Stores, one convenient room on the first floor, and five chambers on the second floor, with a good cellar and kitchen.

For the assignees of Gazzam, Taylor & Jones.

EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1802.

New Tobacco Manufactory.

WILLIAM COGAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he commenced the Manufacture of Tobacco at his House opposite the Market, where he will keep a constant supply of all for sale TOBACCO, SNUFF, and SEGARS, which he hopes will equal in quality any brought over the mountains, as he has a most experience as partner in the business. The highest price will be given for good leaf Tobacco.

Pittsburgh, February 10, 1802.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have lately arrived from Europe, and have opened a STORE in Market street, in front of Mr. William Irwin's house, where they have for Sale, all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1801.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 1st day of April next.

THE House, with the Lot, Stables, &c. adjoining, which Mr. Joseph M'Clurg now occupies, situate near the Diamond, in Market-street, and opposite to Mr. Ferree's tavern. For terms, apply to

ALEXANDER WILLS.

Pittsburgh, January 12, 1802.

Mr. Scull,

Joseph Mahon and some of His friends, with a view, as I suppose, to injure my character, and from other motives, reported that I had ran-away. I therefore wish you to publish the following deposition in your paper, that my friends and the public may view this business in its proper light. JAMES SHARP.

Allegheny County, ss.

Personally appeared Hugh Graham before me one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, and being sworn according to law, deposeth and saith, that on Friday evening the 8th of this instant, this deponent was in company with Joseph Mahon, and something took place respecting James Sharp, this deponent was in company with Mr. Dumm also, and Mr. Dumm mentioned, that he had heard that Mr. Sharp had ranaway, and that Mr. Dumm wished to know how the matter stood between them; the said Mahon said, that Mr. Sharp was only gone to Washington, and would be back in a few days, the said Dumm also mentioned he had heard that the said Sharp had taken his money out of the bag, and had left coffee in place of it, and the said Mahon replied, it was a lie, for it was not so.

HUGH GRAHAM.

Sworn and subscribed before me,
this 21st January, 1802.
Moses Ford.

I, the above mentioned Dum have made oath to the same purport or meaning.

JACOB DUM.

LANDS FOR SALE,

Of the First Quality.

LYING on Chartiers creek, from 5 to 10 miles from Pittsburgh, with large improvements and good Barns on the lands Any person inclining to purchase may view the lands and know the terms by applying to the subscribers living at Mr. John M'Creary's, Wingfield, Chartiers creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM BEARD,
JOSEPH BEARD,
CHARLES M'GOWAN.

January 22, 1802.

NEW GOODS

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just received and are now opening at their *Store*, corner of Front and Market Streets, a large and general assment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery Hardware, Queensware, Stationary, &c. &c. They still continue to keep, as usual, an elegant assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

The above goods will be sold low for Cash or approved of Country Produce, *Wholesale and Retail.*

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1801.

N. B. They wish to contract for a *few hundred barrels Superfine Flour*, to be delivered by the first of March next, for which Cash will be paid

NEW FALL GOODS.

William Woods & Co.

Have just received at their Store opposite the Court House, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell very low for cash or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1801. tf.

NEW GOODS,

A fresh supply, just received and is now opening for sale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, 8th January, 1802.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

FRONT STREET,

BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

Wholesale and Retail.

Besides the different kinds of GOODS, enumerated in the last Advertisement, he has just received a general assortment of

Cloths, Cloathings, Plains,

Blankets, Cotton and Linnen Check, Lace Flannels, Cotton and Worsted Stockings, Jean Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A supplement of

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1801.

James Berthoud,

Has removed his

STORE,

to his New Building in Front street, between Market and Wood streets, immediately opposite his dwelling house.

Pittsburgh, January 23, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION, situate in Westmoreland county, at the mouth of Jacob's creek, on Youghiogeny river, containing 294 acres and three quarters, most part of which is rich bottom. There is a good farm house, &c. about 20 acres of the best timothy meadow, and 30 acres more of land cleared. There is a good mill seat on the tract, and it is one of the best stock farms in the country, as nearly 180 acres of the richest land in the world, may be easily watered and converted into meadow. There is a great plenty of fine fish, both in the creek and the river, and an orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, and several springs of excellent water. For terms apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, in Pittsburgh. October 26, 1801.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars*)*

READ'S DIGEST

Of all such Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania, as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the several acts) for the use of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 18, 1801.

☞ Subscribers may be supplied with their Books.

JOHN HANNAH,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the house lately occupied by Mr. M'Knight, taylor, in Fourth Street between Market and Wood Streets, and next house to the Store of Mr. John Irwin. He hopes from his experience in the above business, and having laid in a stock of the best materials, and from his attention and desire to please, he will give general satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1801.

N. B. Two or Three good Journeymen will meet with a good and steady seat of work, by an early application.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO Journeymen that are skilled in working at either Copper or Tin, to whom constant employment will be given for one year, and generous wages paid either by the piece or month. Apply to JOHN HAMSHER, Coppersmith and Tinplate worker.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1801.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just received, and are now opening a neat and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching Season which they are determined to sell, as usual, at the most reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, 17th November, 1801.

N. B. They continue to keep a very handsome assortment of MILL and CROSS CUT SAWS of the best quality.

WANTED,

Flour, Beef, Pork, Whiskey,

Soap, Candles, and Vinegar.

A quantity of SALT, best quality, for Sale.

O. ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, December 18, 1801.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have petitioned the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county to grant me the benefit of the Acts of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors; and the Court have appointed the first Tuesday in March next to hear me and my creditors at the Court House of said county.

SAMUEL YARLETS.

Bedford County Jail, February 2, 1802.

Strayed on the 5th of December last, from the plantation of Mr. Robert Graham, on Chartres creek, 5 miles from Pittsburgh, a White HORSE, 14 hands and an half high, 7 or 8 years old, has a rib broke on the off side—also, a Sorrel MARE, 14 hands and an half high, her off hind foot white. Any person taking up said creatures, and delivering them to the subscribers living at Mr. John M'Creary's, Wingfield, Chartiers creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, shall receive TEN DOLLARS, or FIVE DOLLARS for either.

WILLIAM BEARD,
JOSEPH BEARD.

February 1, 1802.

NOTICE.

AS one of the subscribers will set out for Philadelphia in a few days, they earnestly request that all persons indebted to them, will immediately discharge their accounts—also desire those to whom they are indebted to present their accounts for settlement.

SCOTT & TROTTER.

Pittsburgh, January 22, 1802.

Strayed from the Subscriber about 7th June last, living in Trumbull county, Poland township, New Connecticut, near captain Jonathan Fowler's, TWENTY HOGS, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, and a crop and slit in the left. I will give TWO DOLLARS REWARD to any person who will give information so that I may get them again, and if taken up and secured for me reasonable charges. GEORGE BRIARLY

January 29, 1802.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

And possession given immediately.

A TWO Story Log House, situate on the bank of French creek, in the Town of Franklin, where the state road crosses said creek, now occupied by the subscriber. There is a convenient Kitchen adjoining the House, together with a good Stable—also, Two In-Lots with a good Draw-well. The House is well calculated for either Store or Tavern. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

Franklin, Feb. 1, 1802. SAMUEL RAY.

A middle aged single Man, of respectable family, who is at some distance from his friends (and whose situation at present is peculiarly distressing, owing to particular circumstances which may hereafter be explained) wishes to descend the river early in the spring; would engage as a clerk or emanuensis, for one year, in an Attorney, Register, or Prothonotary's Office, in any county in the North-Western or Indiana Territory.

He has for his object no pecuniary reward but merely to acquire a knowledge of the local Laws, and practice of the Courts in those Countries, being a Lawyer by profession. He has in manuscript a number of the most approved Precedents of Writs, Original and Judicial, and special Declarations, &c.

N. B. Genteel accommodations will be expected.

A line left with the Printer hereof, addressed to W. B. will be attended to.

Preparing for the Press, and speedily will be Published, The

REPUBLICAN BEACON;

Or, Memoirs and Political Lucubrations of

Alexander Fowler, Esq.

Brigadier General of the Pennsylvania Militia formerly an Officer in the British King's 18th, or Royal Irish Regiment of Foot, in which British Tyranny will be displayed in a variety of instances.

Subscriptions are received at Mr. Scull's Printing Office, &c.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Adams, late of this Borough, deceased, are requested to make Payment, and those having demands against said estate, are requested to furnish them, properly attested, for settlement, to.

GEORGE WALLACE, } Executors.
ABNER BARKER, }

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1802.

Peter Nugent's wife, Mary, INFORMS him, if living, that she and her two sons, John and James only, are living in Maytown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and are exceedingly impatient to see him, or at least to hear from him. Said Nugent is a man low in stature, about 35 years of age, was bred in Omagh, in the north of Ireland, followed the reed making business, and acted in the capacity of an English teacher for several years in Lancaster county. He was in Philadelphia last June, wore a dark mixt cloth coat, a printed green cassimer jacket and olive thickset trowsers.

The humane public are solicited to communicate any information in their power respecting said Nugent, living or dead, to any of the printers in the Borough of Lancaster, or to John Scott, innkeeper, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia. Maytown, Dec. 5, 1801.

NOTICE.

CORNELIUS M'DONALD, Hugh M'Donald, and William M'Donald, now living in the Western Country, are requested to write a letter to their brother John M'Donald, and to the care of Thomas Anderson, living in the town of Bedford, who is lately from Donnegall, parish of Teboyn, near Rapho, Ireland, and inform him where they or either of them live.

January 1, 1802.

Just published and for sale at this Office,

An ALMANACK,

For the year 1802.

Country Storekeepres and others may be supplied at 50 Cents per dozen.